

CUPID CONQUERS MOST HOSTILE COLONY AT LAST

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Dec. 26.—Ignoring a law that ignored Cupid, that neither recognized love nor marriage, forty members of the Israelite colony, twenty men and as many women, were married in the sect's headquarters here today. A local justice of the peace, a "gentile," as the Israelites call outsiders, tied the twenty knots.

The Israelite colony was established here about eight years ago by Benjamin and Mary Purnell. In that time, with but one exception, there has not been a wedding at the colony, which numbers several hundred, until today's event. According to the popular interpretation Benjamin's faith failed to recognize the little god of love. Teaching the immortality of the physical body, the Israelite failed to admit that true happiness could only come through happy wedlock. Love was frowned upon and in the everyday existence of the colony and the conduct of its affairs there was in the beginning no free intermingling of the sexes.

Recently William Hannaford, an Australian, defied Benjamin's edict by marrying his sweetheart. Twenty other young men and women also fell before the darts of Cupid, and the result was twenty engagements.

Now, according to a statement which is the Israelite custom, were makes, commenting upon the marriage, this is the "fiftieth year of creation," and is known as "jubilee year," which the colony decided to celebrate with a wedding jubilee.

But the other explanation is that the twenty couples, once betrothed, grew bold and rebelled against the law which forbids marriage. Perhaps there was a hint of even leaving the colony, for, after a conference of the leaders, permission was given the enamored swains and their loved ones to wed.

According to Justice Ira Weldon, it was "some wedding party." Seven couples were married in the after-

noon and thirteen in the evening. The prospective brides and grooms grouped themselves in a semi-circle about a specially erected altar. The brides wore flowing gowns of white silk and satin, and the grooms, with flowing hair and unshaven beards, which is the Israelite custom, were clothed in ordinary habit. Each man stood behind his bride.

HILL WOULD PITY ROOSEVELT FAILING

SEATTLE, Dec. 26.—"Theodore Roosevelt, poor fellow—I know him well—he has no control over himself," James J. Hill, master railroad, so commented on the ex-president in his discussion of muckrakers and the attitude of those antagonistic to corporations, and especially to railroads of the country. With W. H. Dunwoody, a Minneapolis flour mill owner, and other prominent men of that city and St. Paul, Mr. Hill is in Seattle after a trip of inspection of his great railroad properties.

"Roosevelt," Mr. Hill continued, "has always been pleased to get a big crowd together to hear them shout and hurrah. Facing one of these cheering crowds, he loses hold of himself, absolutely. In fact, I do not believe Colonel Roosevelt has had continuous control of himself for a week at a time since he became a national figure, but he simply can't help himself."

Mr. Hill declined to discuss national politics, especially as to the probable conditions of 1912. He expressed himself as having no uneasiness regarding business conditions of the country, and declared that the great national resources of the Northwest precluded the possibility of hard times in this section.

SENTIMENT CHANGES AGAINST ORGANIC LAW

George J. Stoneman, a member of the territorial railroad commission, returned to Globe from Phoenix after attending a session of that body Monday. When asked regarding the sentiment existing in the capital city with regard to the recent statements made by Governor Sloan, he had the following to say to the Silver Belt:

"Since the governor's return there has been quite a change of sentiment in Maricopa county in regard to the constitution which was recently written in Phoenix, for the people believe that the governor is telling them the truth, and I doubt very much if there will be a large majority vote in favor of the constitution in that county."

"There appears to be quite a change of feeling among even some of the most ardent supporters of the document, because they are beginning to see that there is a strong sentiment against the constitution, not only among the republicans in Washington, but also among some of the leaders of the democracy."

"From all I can learn from various men who have been in the East and who have seen the powers that be, I think there is a very little possibility of the present constitution being approved at Washington."

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 26.—A most important meeting of the educational interests of the South, the twentieth annual session of the Southern Educational association, convenes in this city tomorrow morning, continuing through Thursday. The meeting will be participated in by many of the leading spirits in every branch of educational work in the South, from Maryland to Texas and from Missouri to Florida.

Dr. D. B. Johnson, president of Winthrop College, will preside over the general sessions. Among the noted speakers to be heard are Mayor Gaynor of New York, United States Senator Owen of Oklahoma, W. K. Tate of the University of South Carolina, President Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation, P. P. Claxton of the University of Tennessee, Dean Russell of the University of Wisconsin, President Farrett of the Farmer's National Union, John C. Campbell of the Russell Sage Foundation, Mrs. N. G. Knowles of the Iowa State Normal School, and Dr. C. W. Stiles, secretary of the Rockefeller "hookworm" commission.

STATEHOOD KILLED.

(San Francisco Chronicle.) By the final incorporation of the "recall" for the judiciary in the constitution, the Arizona constitutional convention has cut off any possibility of the immediate admission of that territory into the Union.

The approval of the constitution at Washington is impossible and need not be expected. If such radicalism of the people of Arizona, it demonstrates their unfitness for statehood, and they must be expected to be governed from Washington for an indefinite period.

The judiciary is the bulwark of personal and property rights. To destroy the independence of the judiciary is to break down the barriers which are alike the protection of rich and poor.

When judges are elected—which occurs only in the states of this Union—the fear of an uninformed electorate is the greatest obstacle to the just administration of the law. When to that is added the "recall," which is the submission of judicial questions that expresses the deliberate whims of law and fact to an electorate, which by no possibility can know much about either, conditions are created which make life and property unsafe.

Under a constitutional government the judicial function is the highest of functions, if worthy of their place, must be men who can not only resist the temptations which wealth and influence can offer, but the fear of alienating the electorate by a decision which is contrary to its will.

The outcome in Arizona is greatly to be regretted, for although the population of Arizona is yet comparatively small, there are great resources in the territory which are entitled to representation in the national councils, and the West needs the aid of the vote of Arizona for the support of Western policies.

Miss Ruth Shepley, one of the principal players supporting Henry E. Dixey in "The Naked Truth," was the original Ruth Langdon in William A. Brady's production of "A Gentleman from Mississippi." Miss Shepley will star next season.

Ernest Lawford, who played the part of Capt. Hook in "Peter Pan," is to be the Blackbird in "Chanticleer."

GOVERNOR SLOAN MAKES REPORT OF TERRITORY FOR PRESENT YEAR

The report of Governor Sloan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, has been presented at Washington and was today given to the public. This paper will publish it in full, except for tabulated statements, but it is so long that it cannot well be published in one issue. An installment will be published every day until it has been placed before the readers of this paper in its entirety.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

Office of the Governor, Phoenix, Ariz., September 15, 1910: Sir:—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, showing the condition of affairs in the territory and its progress and development during the year ended June 30, 1910.

The prosperity which was so marked during the year covered in my last report has continued, and each of our important industries—farming, stock growing and mining—have had a satisfactory growth, which has resulted in a substantial increase in the taxable wealth of the territory. The people of the territory as a whole have reason to congratulate themselves on the progress made during the year and the prospect for even greater advances during the coming year.

Statehood.

In my annual report for 1909 I expressed the hope that an enabling act admitting the territory into the Union as a state might be passed by the present congress. That hope was realized by the passage of the act of June 20, 1910. In accordance with the terms of this act, of June 28, 1910, I ordered an election of 52 delegates to a constitutional convention to form a constitution for the proposed state of Arizona, to be held on September 12, 1910. In the proclamation calling for said election there was specified the apportionment of delegates to the various counties of the territory as made by the governor, chief justice and secretary of the territory on June 25, 1910.

The act requires that the convention shall meet on the fourth Monday after the election of delegates, which will be on the 10th day of October, 1910. Assuming that the convention will not be in session longer than thirty days, I estimate that the election on the adoption or rejection of the constitution which shall be framed by the convention may be held by January 15, 1911, and if the constitution be adopted, it may be in the hands of the president and congress for approval in time for their action thereon before the end of the present congress. If this program should be carried out there is every reason to expect that the new state government will be in operation by the end of the present fiscal year.

We anticipate such benefits from admission that the prospect of any considerable delay of the possibility that the constitution which may be adopted may not be approved are matters of grave concern to the people of the territory.

The census of 1910 shows the population of the territory to be 204,354. The immigration to the Salt River Valley and other agricultural sections of the territory continues to increase at a satisfactory rate. The prospect of early statehood has had a perceptible effect in increasing the number of homestead entries not only in sections where irrigation is practical, but also in those localities where it is possible to grow crops by dry farming methods. The subdivision of the lands in the Salt River Valley into small holdings is proceeding at a satisfactory rate and the farming population has been added to considerably during the year.

Territorial Institutions.

Under the general supervision of the board of control the territory maintains a prison, an asylum for the insane, an industrial school, and a home for aged and infirm pioneers (now under course of construction), and a university and two normal schools.

Territorial Prison.

Since my last report the new prison at Florence has been completed and the prisoners have been successfully removed from Yuma. The new prison is admirably adapted for the sanitary and economical keeping of the inmates. It is equipped with its own electric light plant, water works, sewer system, laundry, hospital, cold-storage and ice plant, and arrangements are now under way to bring under cultivation almost forty acres of land, which will enable the prison to raise practically everything required in the nature of vegetables or feed for stock. There are now under construction two additional buildings similar to the present radial sections which will provide additional cell room and larger quarters for laundry and store room. These buildings are a part of the original plan for the prison, but their construction has been withheld until the present time as they could be more economically built after the removal of all the prisoners from Yuma to Florence.

The use of prison labor in the construction of the new prison and the Gila River bridge has proved a successful experiment. Labor thus furnished, while voluntary on the part of the prisoners, has in the main been satisfactory and there has been little or no trouble in maintaining discipline and in guarding the prisoners while at work. For each day's labor credit is given of one day on each man's term, and the experiment has illustrated the value of regular employment in the management of prisoners confined in penal institutions.

In spite of the fact that the terri-

torily practically maintained two institutions for the first quarter of the past year and that it was necessary to employ extra guards for the work in and around the new prison area on the Gila River bridge the cost of maintenance shows a decrease from the last report, as will be seen from the following statement:

On June 30, 1910, there were in the territorial prison 437 prisoners; there were received during the year 256, of which 35 were United States prisoners; there were discharged during the year 323, as follows:

By expiration of sentence	52
By commutation of sentence	138
By parole	21
By pardon	5
By escape	5
By execution	1
By death	4
By order of supreme court	2

Of the inmates on June 30, 1910, 424 were men and 3 were women.

Territorial Asylum for the Insane.

During the year a new hospital building at the asylum for the insane was completed, furnished and occupied, relieving to a large extent the crowded condition of other buildings. At the present rate of increase in the population of the institution further additions will soon be necessary and unless some provision is made in the near future it will again be necessary to again utilize the old basement wards, which are wholly inadequate.

The institution is equipped with an up-to-date cold-storage and ice plant installed during the past year. As in the case of the prison, much of the work of construction has been done by the inmates of the institution, who have rendered efficient service of benefit alike to themselves and the institution, and an extensive garden has been brought into cultivation by the inmates under the direction of a competent gardener, which furnishes the institution with much of its table supplies and feed for the stock.

The number of inmates in the institution on June 30, 1910, was 367, of these, 290 were males and 77 females. There were admitted 141 new patients during the year and 3 were clerks and carriers during the year.

The secretary of the livestock sanitary board in his report for the year suggests that losses on cattle ranges for the most part are due not so much to lack of feed as to a scarcity of drinking places. Cattle in a period of comparative drought congregate in the vicinity of tanks and other watering places, which results in an exhaustion of the feed at such places. In this connection I desire again to call attention to the pending bill, known as H. R. 12425, introduced by Mr. Cameron, delegate in congress from Arizona. This bill is one which is intended to relieve such a situation as that mentioned above. It has the approval of the territorial livestock sanitary board and of cattle men generally throughout the territory. The bill provides for the location and entry for well purposes of 40 acres of land not chiefly valuable for some other purposes, such lands to be paid for after the completion of the well at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. It is hoped that congress will give this measure early and favorable consideration.

Realizing the importance of collecting and perpetrating existing data needed for compiling an accurate and comprehensive history of Arizona, the legislature created the office of historian, and during the past year extensive research has been carried on and marked progress made in the work.

The dam at Roosevelt is to all intents and purposes completed. Some work at the top and on the approaches remains to be done. The late winter floods were smaller than usual, so that comparatively little water was impounded, yet this water has been of such immense benefit during the year as to prove beyond question the efficiency of the dam. The impounded water supplementing the normal flow of the Salt and Verde rivers has enabled the farmers in the Salt River Valley to grow the largest crops on the largest acreage in the history of the valley.

The precipitation on the water shed of Salt river, tributary to the dam is usually light in the summer, but heavy in the winter season. If the normal precipitation in the shape of rain and snow should occur during the next winter, no apprehension need be felt that any shortage of water should occur in the Salt River

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Valley for many years to come, if over.

The reclamation service during the year began the construction of the siphon under the Colorado river, which is needed to carry the water from the Laguna dam on to the Arizona side for use on the lands below Yuma. This work is proceeding somewhat slowly, but it is hoped that it will be completed early during the year 1911.

Crops generally throughout the territory have been good, especially in the irrigated sections. Prices of farm products have been high, with a tendency to increase rather than decrease, so that farmers have greatly prospered. Prices for land under ditch with water rights have increased somewhat, yet, on the whole, everything being considered, have not been inflated beyond their true value, measured by their earning capacity.

Fruit Growing.

The winter of 1909-10 was the coldest for many years. Some damage was done to the young citrus trees and to the fruit, but on the whole the territory suffered less in this respect than did the citrus growing sections of California. The experience of the year has demonstrated that in the Salt River Valley the orange section is much larger and more extensive than was heretofore thought to exist. Owing to the early frost, a smaller crop of oranges and grape fruit was harvested than in 1909, but the prices received were satisfactory. A large acreage was planted during the spring, and this acreage would have been largely increased had it not been for the difficulty in securing trees for planting. Year by year the mountain valleys and uplands adapted to apples, pears and other fruits are being utilized, so that the fruit industry continues to increase in importance and to be more generally followed as a means of profit throughout the territory.

Ostrich Raising.

The past year has shown a marked increase in ostrich raising in the territory, there being now considerable over 6000 birds in the Salt River Valley, consisting of more than 20 per cent. of all the ostriches in the United States.

The fact that ostrich raising was begun in the territory in 1892 by the importation from California of about 20 birds and has in less than twenty years grown to such vast proportions demonstrates the adaptability of climate and feed conditions to this industry. The record of hatching during the past few years has equalled any reported from South Africa and has thus far surpassed that of any other ostrich district.

The profits of the business under such conditions are large. The birds are plucked every eight months, with an average yield from full grown birds of one pound of feathers per bird to each plucking, a value in the market of \$25 to the bird. The annual cost of running ostriches in the Salt River Valley is about \$10 per bird. The principal food is alfalfa, and at least five birds can be supported to the acre of alfalfa.

This promises to be one of the most important industries in the Salt River Valley and other localities similarly situated, and the profits realized are such as to attract capital to the business.

The Livestock Industry.

The livestock industry of the territory has had a satisfactory year, particularly as regards prices. In some parts of the territory range conditions have not been good, owing to the unusual cold of the winter, extending late into the spring, with light rainfall. This condition was especially hard on those sheep men who brought their flocks from the northern part of the territory onto the desert north and east of Phoenix.

The live stock sanitary board in its report voices what I believe to be the prevailing sentiment among range stock men of the territory in favoring the issuing of public grazing lands by the United States government; under such terms as will admit of and encourage the improvement and conservation of the range by lease holders.

It is gratifying to be able to report that through the concerted action of the interior department and the department of justice a satisfactory adjustment and arrangement has been made permitting the maintenance of the quarantine fence around what is known as Slaughter's range in Cochise county.

It has become apparent that some plan for fencing the Roosevelt reservoir must be adopted, to guard (Continued on Page 3)

"The Fair" Store Opens at 8 a. m. "The Fair" Closes at 6 p. m. "The Fair"

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Our Regular Marked Prices on
Toys, Dolls and Novelty
Goods Suitable for Gifts
The Sale begins this morning and continues
THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK



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If you are undecided what to select, and seeking something distinctive in a gift, you will find a quick solution to the perplexing problem in our Novelty Goods Store on the second floor of the Men's department.

It's true, the most exclusive things have been sold, but the surpassing merit of the hundreds of different articles yet remaining are sure to suggest remembrances which will become highly treasured by the recipient.

One-Third Off Our Regular Marked Prices on the Following List of Gift Articles

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| Kid Body Dolls | Bric-a-Brac | Manicure Sets |
| Dressed Dolls | Leather Novelties | Shaving Sets |
| Bisque Dolls | Handpainted China | Smoking Sets |
| Fancy Baskets | Plaques | Infants' Sets |
| Work Boxes | Mirrors | Jewel Boxes |
| Medallions | Postcard Albums | Ornamental Clocks |
| Etc., Etc. | Etc., Etc. | Etc., Etc. |

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